Business Notices.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,
OPENS FOR THE SEASON JUNE 27.
ADDRESS W. F. PAIGE MANAGER,
GRAND HOTEL, BEOADWAY AND 31ST-ST., N. Y. INDIAN HARBOR HOTEL,
GREENWICH, CONN., ON THE MOUND,
OPENS IN JUNE, FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
MATHERWS & DEVINE, MOTEL ST. MARC,
5TH-AVE. AND 39TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

LADIES who by lack of sufficient exercise are often troubled with dyspersias and all kinds of indigestion, should make frequent use of the genuine ANGOSTURA BITTERS. OFFICE OF THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., 36 Nassau-st.

New-York, April 15, 1885. New Yors, April 15.1885.

The undersigned beg to announce to the profession and the insuring public, that on the lat of May next they will assume centrel of the Metropeitan District business of the Washington Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Boston, in consection with the affairs of their Middle Department, and for this purpose have taken the office in the Mutaal Life Building, No. 36 Nassau-st., where they hope to be favored with the substantial expression of confidence previously sujoyed by the company.

Post & McCumby, Managers.

RATES REDUCED.

LELAND'S STUBERVANT HOUSE,
Broadway and 20th-st., Now-York
ms. with board, \$2 50 58, \$3 50 a day:
rooms only, \$1 a day and up. Spring has come. Families wishing their supply of Boots and shoes can obtain all the various atyles.

MILLER & CO., 20 West 14th-st.

THE BEACH HOUSE, SEA GIRT, N. J., OPENS JUNE 6, 1885. UNDER THE PROPRIETORSHIP OF MR. GEO. C. BOLDT. OF THE HOTEL HELLEVUE, PHILADELPHIA. WREEK APPLICATION FOR ROOMS AND COTTAGES MAY BE MADE

ADVERTISING RATES OF THE TRIBUNY.

30c., 40c., 60c., \$1 and \$2 per line

30c., 50c., \$1 per line

\$1, \$2, \$3 per line

\$1, \$2, \$3 per line Dofly Semi-Weekly New-York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 19.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

TWELVE PAGES.

FOREIGN.-General disapproval of Mr. Gladstone's Russian policy. European countries have declared quarantine against vessels from Spain. French Ambassador at Pekin ordered to continue peace negotiations — Egyptian Government ordered to reopen the office of the Bosphore Egyptien. No present danger of an attack on Battle-Domestic.-Dr. Stere, a Jewish rabbi, committed

suicide at Wilkesbarre. —— Senator Evarts dined with the Middlesex Club in Boston. —— Four prisoners escaped from prison in Massachusetts and five from jail in Maine,

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—General Grant's condition unchanged. ___ Measures to guard against cholers. === Baseball players reinstated. === Fatal fire in Pearl-st. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.91 cents. Stocks arregular till late, when all declined and closed weak.

THE WEATHER. - TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair and warmer weather. Temperature yesterday: highest, 60°; lowest. 44°; av-

It looks as if the negro were coming to the front in some things besides politics-checkers for instance. Barker, of Boston, the But in the present checker contest at Providence, Freeman, a colored man, has won three games, Barker none, and eighteen have been

The cable dispatches some days ago contained slight references to Prince Bismarck's seventieth birthday; but a letter printed in THE TRIBUNE this morning gives a much clearer impression of the heartiness and interest of the occasion than has hitherto been published. All that popular affection and imperial favor could devise was done to honor the founder of German unity. Although it was mainly a sentimental occasion, two or three million marks in hard cash were dexterously mingled with the other gifts. Republics may be ungrateful, but certainly empires are not.

THE TRIBUNE'S cable dispatches show that in London, as in other European capitals, peace between England and Russia is regarded as certain; and what is, perhaps, a better indication in such matters, stocks and bonds abroad are not so depressed as they have been. The change in the situation seems to be entirely due to the Ameer's attitude. He is not willing to fight Russia himself nor to let England enter Afghanistan. Under the circumstances, therefore, Great Britain could hardly do anything but yield before the aggressions of Russia. Penjdeh will be ceded of course; but it is to be done through the Boundary Commission, which will reduce England's humiliation considerably. All the same, this is hardly "peace with

The marines and blue-jackets sent to the Isthmus to protect the Pacific Railway and other American property may not have a chance to do any fighting; but our letter from a special correspondent on board the Acapulco shows that they would be in a good condition for it if trouble should occur after they are landed. The trip on the Acapulco has not been without its discomforts, but the men and officers at no time lost their enthusiasm. The more details that are received from Aspinwall describing the outlook there, the deeper grows every American's regret that a few hundred of these same marines were not on hand when the place fell into the hands of

This is the time of year that the fancies of the very young man lightly turn to thoughts of athletic sports; but he gratifies his amiable desires only after a great deal of trouble. The aces where cricket, lacrosse or football can be played in this neighborhood are few and far ween; indeed they are not nearer than Staten Island, Williamsburg or Prospect Park, unless the players belong to one of the two or three city sporting clubs, and thus much valuable time is wasted in going to and from. This is as it ought not to be. Baseball is occasionally allowed in Central Park, and it is hard to see why the same privileges can not be accorded to lacrosse or cricket clubs in the upper adows of the Park, under proper restrictions. The Park is not large, but it would not be hurt If a few acres were set aside for the use of ditent clubs on different days. In that way base of supplies; but that advantage would be

athletic sports would be encouraged; under the present rules they are sadly discouraged.

The last islands which England has annexed without asking anybody's leave are the Port Hamilton group lying just south of the peninsula of Corea. There are three of them and they are so situated in regard to each other as to form a fine harbor, spacious and wellsheltered. The islands themselves offer an excellent supply of water and the few inhabitants on them are friendly creatures who will make no trouble for the new occupants. Great Britain could hardly have found a better coaling and watering station anywhere in that neighborhood, and as no other nation had taken it, no wonder she helped herself. Germany and France, who might have been expected to remonstrate, remain quiet; but Russia is making a great ado about the matter, because, by a wild stretch of the imagination, the Port Hamilton Islands are in the neighborhood of Siberia; but then in their present state of mind, the Russians would protest against the occupation of Wrangel's Island or another point toward the North Pole.

BAD WORK AT ALBANY.

The discreditable scenes which followed Commissioner Squire's visit to Albany emphasize the need of an early adjournment of the Legislature. The water meter bills are jobs pure and simple. The existing law on this subject is broad enough to cover any need for the use of meters. It gives the Commissioner of Public Works the power to place such meters, at the expense of the owners of the property, in hotels and other public buildings using large quantities of water. Under Senator "Tim" Campbell's bill that power is is extended so that Commissioner Squire can place a meter in every building, public or private, in the city, which is connected with the water service. He can also fix the rates for the use of the water. This will place every household in New-York at his mercy.

When it is considered how the existing law has been used to serve personal and political ends, some idea may be had of the proportions of this job now before the Legislature. A single illustration will serve the purpose. During the canvass of 1883 Commissioner Thompson ordered several hundred liquor dealers and other persons living in the VIIIth Senate District to put water meters in their places of business. Six months later it was shown before the Senate Committee that only a few of those meters had been put in those buildings. The price of exemption was support of Mr. Thompson's candidates for office. That was not an isolated case. Now it is proposed to put the entire city under tribute to this one official. The power that it would give him in the next election would perhaps secure the return of those Senators and Assemblymen who support the measure, though that may well be doubted.

The job has not only a political ide. The meters are purchased by the Commissioner at extravagant rates on \$999 orders from a syndicate in which certain leaders of the County Democracy are said to be the controlling spirits. The plumbing is done on orders given to other members of that faction. As shown by the Senate Committee in its report on this matter the prices charged were extravagant. But the expense was made a lien on the property in each case. To enable this syndicate to extend enormously its profits by placing meters "and other appliances" in every house or building in the city, opens precisely the same field which Tweed set out to explore when he contracted for the Navarro meters. That Senators who investigated this matter should have supported this measure in the Senate is not creditable to them.

This city has just expended several million dollars for an increased supply of water from the Bronx River and it is expending untold millions for a further supply through a new aqueduct. The Department of Public Works American champion, receatly held his promised that water would be coming through that aqueduct in two years and a half, a man; and he defeated Priest, of Philadelphia. considerable part of which time has already and venerable buildings are tern down. This expired. Under these circumstances to attempt to force the owners of private houses to use meters is nothing less than an outrageous job. And it is by no means the only one of the kind that has been favorably reported from the Committee on Cities in both houses.

OBSTACLES TO A LASTING PEACE.

Even if Mr. Gladstone's Government were willing to cede Penjdeh, and the English Nation were ready to accept that concession, the probability is that nothing would result but a delay favorable to Russia alone, and that war would not be averted in the end, though it would have to be made eventually by England under greater disadvantages than at present. The difficulties in the way of lasting peace are so great as to be almost insuperable, in fact. In the first place no agreement between England and Russia as to the delimitation of the Afghan trontier can be trustworthy, for the reason that any such agreement must depend upon the position, not of the Ameer, but of those tribes, nominally under his control, but which practically decide for themselves. If these tribes approve of the Ameer's policy they will follow it. If they do not like it they will ignore it. In the second place the Russian occupation of Penjdeh and the adjacent Afghan territory is calculated to foment irritation among these tribes, and since Russian policy in Central Asia is notorioasly both progressive and aggressive, it is idle to expect tolerant endurance of tribal hostility on the part of her frontier commanders. The cession of Penjdeh, therefore, could only lead to further annexation, and even should actual hostilities with the natives be avoided, Russian intrigue would certainly be at work to separate from the Ameer's rule the loosely connected tribes occupying the country between Penjdeh

and Herat. These are principally the Hazaraks and Aimaks. They are not Afghans, and they care little for the Ameer. If they realized the extent and magnitude of the Russian power they might yield themselves as the Merv Tekkes did, or they might be overreached, like the latter, by Russian guile. Mr. Marvin in his recent book points this out. He says: "If Russia retains her present position, she will be admirably placed for intriguing with the non-Afghan peoples, and detaching them one by one from the Ameer's rule. The Jemshidis would be operated upon first, then the Uzbegs, after-" ward the Hazaraks and Aimaks, and so on, "with very little trouble." By such a policy, which she is already practised in, Russia could eat her way into the heart of Afghanistan, disintegrate the populations of the country, and thus neutralize any treaties made between England and the Ameer. And the result would be inevitably war, but war with Russia in the Herat Valley, with Afghan tribes in her pay, with English prestige in India already dangerously lowered, and with the chances of revolt in Hindostan seriously increased. That appears to be all that can possibly come from postponing the inevitable collision. The one advantage to

be set against the drawbacks specified would be that England would then fight nearer her

more than offset by the gain to Russia of possession of the great fertile area of the Herat Plain and the Valley of Khorassan-which latter she would doubtless occupy at the be-

ginning of hostilities. Under the circumstances it is difficult to understand how Mr. Gladstone's Government can hope to base a lasting peace on the cession of Penjdeh, or upon any delimitation scheme practicable now that the Russians have already invaded Afghanistan and actually hold the key of Herat. The situation is the more perplexing inasmuch as it seems no longer possible to put any faith in the most solemn assurances of the Russian Government.

LET BUDDENSIER BE TRIED SPEEDILY.

The Grand Jury have acted fromptly and properly in finding true bills against Contractor Buddensiek and his foreman. Now let the cases be brought to trial speedily. District-Attorney Martine says he is prepared for this, and no delay should be allowed to prevent full justice being done. The facts already brought out look bad for Buddensiek. What his defence will be has of course not yet appeared. But there need be no fear that he will not have a fair trial. Public sentiment is now strongly aroused against him, it is true, but that will not interfere with the due course of justice. The result of the Fish trial has reassured our wavering faith in the efficiency of trial by jury. Let the jurymen in the Buddensiek case acquit themselves as well as those who sat in the trial recently concluded, and the public will have no reason to complain.

That Buddensiek has for years persistently 'skinned" the buildings which he has been hired to erect there can be no doubt. He and men like him have long been a menace to life and health in this city. The man who uses mortar in which there is no sand, who allows bricks full of water that has frozen to be laid, who puts in such wretched plumbing that the houses are filled with sewer gas, ought to be as amenable to punishment as he who uses the knife or pistol to take away life. For this man puts in jeopardy the lives and the health of hundreds of men. women and children -and does it knowingly, wilfully, maliciously.

Buddensiek has been indicted for manslaughter in the second degree. The penalty for this crime is fifteen years' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000. If he is convicted, he should not escape with less than the full punishment. The people of New-York will be satisfied with nothing less.

THE REVOLUTION ON FIFTH AVENUE.

The present spring is making more evident the fact that Fifth-ave., below Forty-secondst., will ere long become largely an elegant business thoroughfare. Every year has witnessed the conversion of private houses into shops in the lower part of this stately street, until now some blocks are almost entirely given up to business. Nor is this relentless march of trade likely to stop at Fortysecond-st. There are not wanting indications that it will ultimately take possession of the avenue up to the Park. Such a metamorphosis though startling is not unnatural. In seizing upon Fifth-ave, trade is simply doing what it aways does-following the people by the easiest and most direct lines, and presenting itself where it can meet them in their daily promenades. In fact the people themselves imperiously demand that trade shall so follow them; and the tradesmen who refuse to obey this demand are soon made to suffer for their obstinacy. It is this fact which at once excuses and makes necessary the conversion of so many handsome private streets into business thoroughfares. And those who are inclined to mourn over the business evolution of lower Fifth-ave. may recall the fact that former generations mourned in the same way over the departed glories of State-st., or the intrusion of vulgar trade into the sacred precincts of lower Broadway.

Nor is this fact without its compensating advantages. It is, of course, always a matter for regret when old landmarks are swept away egret is felt not only by those who are directly interested, but by the public at large. a matter of fact many architectural gems are always destroyed or degraded by the requirements of commerce. There is, therefore, a sentimental and aesthetic side to the subject that no material advantages can obscure. But when all this is said it still remains true that the prosperity and comfort of a city depend upon this very business activity which so remorselessly converts streets and avenues to its own uses. And m striking a balance of the gains and losses entailed by the inroads of business, it will generally be found that the substantial gains far outweigh the losses.

But it must be borne in mind that even if Fifth-ave. were turned into a business thoroughfare to-morrow, it would still retain its pre-eminence as a fashionable promenade for many years to come. In the first place, it is not likely that any unpleasant business or trade will be conducted in that avenue. And in the next place the showy and handsome shops that will line it will be an added attraction to the fashionable lounger, while its situation will, for many years yet, make it the main artery of communication for pedestrians and carriages between lower New-York and Central Park. Those people, therefore, who imagine that Fifth-ave, is rapidly being destroyed may possess their souls in peace. The catastrophe they fear will not take place. On the contrary, the Fifth-ave, of the future will be much the same as the Fifth-ave, of to-day, the fashionable promenade of the great metropolis. Only that instead of being lined with rich but sombre private residences, it wil be gay with brilliant shops filled with rare and costly merchandise from every quarter of the world. But we hope that long before that time arrives some intelligent effort will be made to give this noble avenue a pavement at least fairly passable. The present condition of a large part of it is disgraceful, and is doing far more to destroy the avenue than any number of shops could possibly do.

FOUR YEARS AFTER.

Primrose Day has its political reminiscences for Englishmen. Four years ago to-day died Lord Beaconsfield, the Queen's favorite Minister, after a career remarkable for startling surprises and vicissitudes. The romance writer, who had been coughed down in his maiden speech, rose from obscurity to the front rank as a party leader. Despised on account of his birth, ridiculed as an alien adventurer, lampooned as a political charlatan, denounced as an Oriental conjurer and a mountebank, he lived to enter London like a Grand Mogul and to sway the imagination of the English people. Then came the inevitable reaction from diplo matic enchantments and years of overwrought excitement. Lord Beaconsfield was charged with having wasted the resources of the Empire in the pursuit of phantoms, and with having multiplied obligations abroad without promoting the safety of the Colonies or the welfare of Christendom. On this indictment he was

decreed; and a year afterward he died, with the sneer on his lips that his rival was scuttling out of Candahar and squandering the prestige of the Empire.

"A great deal has happened since then," as

Israel Disraeli's son once remarked with grim cynicism. Since the general elections which resulted so disastrously for the Tories, the Liberals in their turn have been multiplying the obligations of the British Government in every quarter of the world. There have been campaigns and compromises and new preparations for war in South Africa. There have been conquests in Egypt made only to be frittered away in European negotiations. There has been bloedshed at Suakim and on the Upper Nile, utterly without reason and barren of useful result. There has been a retreat from Afghanistan followed by Russian aggressions which the British Government seem either unwilling or unable to resent. There have been high-sounding ultimatums and proclamations, followed by costly armaments and an ostentatious display of military resources; and unless the cable dispatches of the week are misleading, there is to be peace without honor. If Lord Beaconsfield could arise to-day in his old place in Parliament he would take up the argument where he dropped it four years ago and have little difficulty in proving that the Liberal Administration has been trafficking in English reputation the world over, pursuing phantoms as if they were real interests of the Empire, undoing everything which he himself had done, retreating and surrendering all along the line, and falling into a panic as soon as it had made even a pretence of fighting. The argument would not be without flaw, but it could scarcely fail to have great weight with the English people.

The justice which could not be meted out to Lord Beaconsfield when he died, cannot be withheld on this Primrose Day. The statesman whose name had been a stock joke in English politics for a long generation, could not then be taken seriously. Caricature had lent its aid to satire and partisanship had pursued him with envenomed breath. The saying had come to be believed that he was an un-English Prime Minister, a conjurer dealing in Eastern enchantments. His countrymen had laughed at him and distrusted him too long to repose confidence in him; and even now it must be admitted that their instinct was true. He was lamentably deficient in sincerity; he was without moral earnestness; he had no higher tests of statesmanship than dexterity and success. But while he was lacking in those robust traits of character which have given to Mr. Gladstone his commanding influence with the English people, he had more practical sagacity than even his admirers gave him credit for during his lifetime,

So much honor at least must be accorded to Lord Beaconsfield with the primroses of a new springtime in England. He was clear-sighted when the judgment of rival statesmen was at fault and when public opinion was confused and blind. He predicted that the retreat from Candahar would be a signal for a Russian advance toward Afghanistan. He maintained that the obligations of the British Government would be multiplied if they were shirked in any quarter of the globe. He believed that the weight of the military resources of the Empire must be brought to bear in determining England's place in Europe and the security of the Colonies. His sincerity still remains open to suspicion. But let the season's primroses have their full fragrance and bloom. His judgment of foreign affairs and imperial tendencies was

WHAT IS DRESS FOR ?

Oscar Wilde discourses on the "Philosophy of Dress," in to-day's TRIBUNE, after a fashion which deserves the attention of our fair readers. He was himself an object of curiosity to many of them when he dawned upon New-York, and, it must be confessed, was never taken very seriously. But he really appears to advantage in his article to-day. The subject may be unimportant; and yet it is

one which receives such an enermous amount attention from one half the human race, and the results of which provoke so much admiration from certainly deserve some study. When American personal adornment; when they comprehend that in a temporal as well as a spiritual sense the body is more than raiment; when they learn to reverence the beauty which proceeds in dignified simplicity from the hands of Nature herself, there will surely be a revolt against the monstrosities of millinery and dressmaking.

Oscar Wilde is right in his animadversions upon the prevaiting theories of feminine costume, and he touches a vital point in saying that the vice of the method consists in planning dresses for themselves, and not for their use in illustrating. emphasizing and enhancing the beauties of the

This is sad and very improper. The officeseekers who still hang around Washington have begun to speak of the President as "that blanked Buffalo Sheriff." They should not talk so.

The death of Mrs. Emily Graves Williston, of East Hampton, Mass., recalls an interesting story of New-England thrift and benevolencer Sixty-two years ago Mrs. Williston was employing a few famihes in the town of Williamsburg in covering buttons. The industry grow, and was taken in hand by the lady's husband, who in time amassed a fortune by it. He became a generous patron of Au-herst College and the founder of Williston Seminary. Mr. Williston died in 1874, and since then, as before, Mrs. Williston has given away large sums to further various good causes. She is even said to have lived in a fragal manner in order that she might distribute her income for benevolent purposes. The town library of East Hampton, local charities, benevolent societies and struggling Western colleges have received substantial assistance from her. The remainder of her estate, consisting of the homestead, valued at \$50,000, and \$150,000, is bequeathed to Williston Seminary.

The Administration is only six weeks old, and The World, which went on its bond before election, is already thumping it in the eye.

No doubt is left that the dread Asiatic contagion has hibernated in Spain. It has never lingered over into a second summer abroad without invading America. The lessons of previous epidemies ought to be sufficient to teach every householder the necessity of precaution. Disinfectants are not costly, and the common instincts of self-defence should overcome the American tendency to put off the preparations that must surely be made to fight the cholera.

Those doleful philosophers who tell us that the world's population is increasing so rapidly that in a little while there won't be room for us all, have collected their statistics without reckoning on the fasting craze. A Minnesota woman is the latest victim of the mania to starve one's self to death. If this thing goes on it may accomplish more in the way of human extinction than wars and pestilence.

There is no little discussion among State politicians over the change made by President Cleveland in the little post office of Holland Patent, Oneida County. This is the village which was once Mr. Cleveland's home. The Republican incumbent of that office, D. Angelos, was one of the signers of the famous Oneida County protest against Mr. Blaine, and was ranked as a Mugwump of the Mugwumps. Angelos received his office from Mr. Arthur. It was expected by Democrats convicted before the grand assize of the and Mugwumps and Republicans that he would English constituencies. His downfail was certainly be retained. He has been removed, how-

ever, to make place for a Democrat named Treat. The change was brought about by secret influences about which the local politicians are speculating, but so far fruitlessly.

The building inspectors reported seven unsafe buildings yesterday. If the Buddensiek catastrephe has the good effect of bringing the inspectors to a full sense of their responsibility and duty, it will not have been so hapless a misfortune.

Vice-President Hendricks is a sly old fox. The offer of the Russian Mission to ex-Senator McDonald, which was declined, is said to have been made at Mr. Hendricks's suggestion. He is accused of having carefully searched the records of the Department of State, and of having discovered that three representatives of the United States to the Court of the Czar have died since 1876-Jewell, Stoughton and Hunt. But McDonald declines to go away in that fashion. He means to live to fight

Mr. Rollin M. Squire would seem to be but clumsy politician. He should get Hubert O. Thompson to teach him the trick of disinfecting a bad-smelling Albany job.

COME TO THE POINT.

"Are Advertisers to be Cheated ?" is the benevolent inquiry of our esteemed contemporary, The Tribunk, referring to the business affairs of The World. We sincerely trust that no advertiser who understands himself will be cheated. He certainly will not be if he places his advertisements in the great and booming World. But we feel it our duty to quietly warn him against the secretive and seductive Tribunk. Every man who inserts his advertisement in The Tribunk in the blissful belief that it will be seen by any considerable number of his fellow-beings will be assuredly cheated, especially if he pays therefor. No man can possibly be cheated who advertises in The World. In the first place, our rates are not exorbitant, and in the second place, there is only one day in the week when we do not print and circulate three times as many papers as THE TRIBUNK. Of course, our genial Brother Reid understands that the primary object of the newspaper advertiser is publicity. When he pays a good round price for an advertisement in a newspaper of elegant pretensions, which is only passed around in a few private circles, he heated.—[The New-York World.] "Are Advertisers to be Cheated ?" is the be-

The "booming World" should not become merely the blowing World." Disparaging as it is to our ingenuous and successful neighbor Pulitzer's intelligence, we hope that he believes what he says, n that case we shall have some fun with him. He is tugging with might and main to raise money for the Bartholdi pedestal. Now we are ready to put him in the way of getting as much money for it in an hour as he has got in a fortnight-provided he has told the truth in the above. If he hasn't-but let us not anticipate!

K. Wright, cashier of the Park Bank, a certified check for ten thousand dollars to be centributed by him for us to the Bartholdi fund, on condition that a perfectly fair and impartial committee, the president of the American News Company, the president of the Adams Express Company and the Editor either of The Herald, as Mr. Pulitzer may prefer, after a full examination of the books and records of both THE TRIBUNE and The World, with full right to examine employes and witnesses under oath and with full access to both press-rooms, shall decide The World's statements about the comparative circulation of the two papers, above quoted, to be true; on the sole further condition that Pulitzer shall have first deposited with Mr. Wright a certified check for the same amount, to be by him turned over to THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund if the said committee decide these statements of The World to be untrue. Now, Brother Pulitzer, if you told the truth,

here's a good lift for your fund; if you didn't tell the truth, even your naughty misdeed shall be overruled to help the children of the Then, after that check is disposed of, you can have five

thousand more deposited with Mr. Wright, you to deposit the same, and the same committee to award as follows: If it find that you told the truth when you said The Sunday World had five times the circulation of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, the whole of our money to go to the Bartholdi pedestal;—if you didn't tell the truth, the whole of yours to go to THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund. If it find that you told four-fifths of the truth, that is, if it find that The Sunday World has not five times, but has four times the circulation of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, four thousand dollars of our money to go to the Pedestal; if you didn't tell fifths of the truth, four thousand of your money to go to the Fresn-Air Fund. If the committee thousand of your find that you told three-fifths of the truth, or did not tell three-fifths of the truth, three thousand to go as before. If the committee find that you told only two-fifths of the truth, then two thousand of our money to your fund; if you didn't tell even two-fifths of the truth, then two thousand of your money to our fund. And, finally, if the committee find that you told even one-fifth of the truth that The Sunday World has a bona fide paid circulation as large as THE SUNDAY the other half, that the principles underlying it THINCSE, even then your fund shall reap the reward of your putting only four-fifths falsehood into your statement by getting a thousand dollars from us.

your brag is once disposed of, then the subsequent punishment is reduced instead of raised in proportion as the fiction in your statements increases! But here is a reason for this :- we don't want to drive you into bankruptey! Brother Pulitzer, rise up and come forward, -blushing

and prompt. Cashier Wright is waiting for you. The Park Bank is next door to The Herald Building on Broadway. First, he has ten thousand dollars for your fund, if your statements in a lump are true. Then as soon as that ten thousand dollars is disposed of he is ready to make the usual discounts, scaling the truth in your statements down by fifths. Even if they have one-fifth truth, you can still get a thousand dollars for your fund. Rise up, Joseph. Don't be bashful, and don't be slow.

PERSONAL

The twenty-fourth anniversary of N. D. Sperry's administration of the Post Office at New-Haven, Conn., occurred on Thursday. He was nominated by President Lincoln, and confirmed by the Senate on April 16, 1861. His nominations for reappointment, for the past four terms, were promptly confirmed by the Senate without being referred to the customary committee, a compil-ment not often paid to any but ex-Senators. His ad-ministration of the Post Office has received the highest commendations from all directly interested without dis-tinction of party, and he will retire with rich laureis honestly won. The office has not been a sinecure in any sense, for he has given his whole time to a personal supervision of its details.

The new Lord Mayor of London, Robert Nicholas Fowler, M. P., was the immediate predecessor of George Swan Nottage, the remainder of whose term he is to fill. He was elected Lord Mayor in 1883, Alderman Hadley being passed over because of his supposed friendlines being passed over because of his supposed friendliness to mandetpal reform. He became an Alderman in 1878 and Sheriff in 1880. From 1868 to 1874 he was a Conservative Member of Parliament for Falmouth and Penrylin, and since 1880 12 has been one of the London members. He is fifty-seven years old, comes of Quaker stock and is in business a banker, being a member of the house of Denisdale, Fowler & Co. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Pullman, formerly of this city

preached his first sermon at the First Universalist was very large, numbering over a thousand persons, and the new paster received a cordial welcome. He re-frained from preaching an introductory sermon, holding that "the Universalist Church is so well organized that its pasters should need no introduction in stepping from one pulpit to another." Church in Lynn, Mass., last Sunday. The congregation

THE TALK OF THE DAY. Secretary Lamar's well-known love for tales of chivalry

should have prepared the people of Washington for his recent appearance on horseback, carrying a silk umbrella. He couldn't very well carry a lance in these days but the umbrella is almost as dangerous a weapon.

"The Widows' Retreat" is the name of a new settlement two or three niles south of the city. Mrs. A. L. Robbins, Mrs. L. E. Atchison, Mrs. Mary Lyman and Mrs. M. Wolf have taken claims on the Osage lands. What a fine chance for four widowers:—[Dodge City (Kan.) Times A Prohibition paper published in Buffalo has a stand-

ing heading which reads, "White Wheat Whiskey Wastes Wealth, Wrecks Womanhood, Wallops Wives." THE GROUNDHOG NO PORT.

The groundhog slept in his cozey hole
Tili he thought that the spring had sprung,
And then from his hiding place he stole
To expand his congested lung.

To expand his congested ining.

But he saw his shadow and fied
In fright to his dark, damp den;
And when other lonesome weeks had sped
He crept to the light again.

But winter sat in the lap of spring
And the groundhog sadly sighed,
For he heard not a single robin sing;
So he laid him down and died.

For the groundhog write this epitaph;
O, blest be his memory!
That he never tried to create a laugh,
And he never wrote poetry!
[Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch. An Independent journal says the President is trying to place the Democratic party "on a foundation as different

e Quincy granite is from Spau nferred from this that the Pre canize the Democratic party

O'Donovan Rossa appears to be a howling a failure on the lecture platform.

The will of a New-Hampshire man, which has just been probated, leaves \$10,000 to his wife in ease she remains ingle for eight weeks after his death.

A dude was seen in Fifth-ave. the other day followed by an attendant who carried something that looked like a small telegraph pole. It was, however, only the dude's walking stick. Fashion has ordered them so large this spring that it takes a man to carry one,

"Hawkeye Bill," a noted fox hunter of Litchfield County, hunted foxes all winter and dien't get a single ene. His wearied, disgusted and famished hound came into New-Preston the other day, and at one gulp gulped down eighty-three cents of beefsteak which a worthy citizen had laid down for a moment. The citizen wants eighty-three cents, and "Hawkeye Bill" is preparing to go through bankruptcy. The hound is the only one of the let with peace on his mind.—[Hartford Times,

The Hebrew Convention which has just been held to

Governor Abbett, of New-Jersey, says that under no circumstances will be call an extra session of the Legislature, and we don't blame him. A legislature that persists in using the Governor's veto messages to clean windows with doesn't deserve to be called.—[Philadelphia Press.

The signs of spring in this city are many and unmistakable. The small boy is industriously engaged with his spinning top and a few first crop marbles have appeared in the streets; the number of lost children at police headquarters is rapidly increasing; the defective flue as a fruitful cause of fires is giving way to the kerosene lamp explosion; the number of lodgers at police station houses is decreasing; some extra early tramps are seen in the parks, and the Bowery swells have don-ned their light trousers, straw hats, and bluebirds are as yet, however, strangers.

I'm a lantern-jawed half-breed with hair on my teeth, I was born on the mountain, but how! on the heath, From Texas to Greenland, it is my belief, There's no such bold pirate as I am.

I'm a big-fisted, lop-sided son of the plain, My breath is the blizzard, my spittle is rain; Like bottled blue lightning's the blood in my t I'm a son of a cyclone from Slam.

Six hundred swart sons of the Saskatchewan, Each armed to the teeth, I've a mortgage upo The bravest of bruisers—the very bon ton; Not a feet of the whole gang is tender.

Mr. Middleton's minions we're waiting to est, Mr. Meigund we'll pulverize into minee meat, And the Winnipeg warriors will wait their defeat, And wish they'd not come on this bender.

So get there ye gory galoots from the west, Carve the quivering lung from each red-coated breast, We started the fight, and if each does his beat We will none of us die nor surrender. —[Minneapolis Tribune.

The recent war excitement in London has been good for the newsboys, but bad for the theatres.

An Archæological museum is to be started in Toronto

An enemy of Civil Service examinations says that in answer to the question "How far is the sun from the earth I" a disgusted applicant for office wrote; "don't know; but its so d—d far that it will never interfere with my performing my duties if I am appointed."—[Waterbury American. Examples of a sort of politoness which really costs

nothing are often witnessed in the elevated cars. A gentleman remains firmly attached to his seat, entirely oblivious of the ladies standing near, until the train is slackening up at his station; rises gracefully, motions to the prettiest lady in the sisle, and receives her thanks just in time to step out on the platform. He never seems to realize that his ownership to the seat has lapsed with the close of his journey and that he has given away what is not his.

IN FOR EDUCATION, NOT MATRIMONY. Scene: Cambridge in fair Massachusetts A street with the colleges near, That regularly turn out some new sets Of graduates every year.

Time : Night, and the moon in her glory; A minute or two after eight—
The persons concerned in the story,
A youth and maiden sedate.

He: Madam, I hope you'll excuse me, My conduct is rude you may say; But listen, oh, do not refuse me, But hear me a moment, I pray. One day when out walking I met you, And fell deep in leve at first sight;

In vain I have tried to forget you And that's why I've spoken to-night. Consent to receive my addresses,
Believe me I'm pretty well fixed;
Then pity, sweet inaid, my distresses
And marry me this week or next.

The maiden (aside): It is very
Distressing this lover to vex;
(Aloud) sir, I'm not on the marry
I belong to the "Harvard Annex." The British authorities wholly misapprehend that little

affair in Ireland. The hospitable and warm-hearted peo-ple there were simply doing themselves credit in extendng to their sovereign's son the courtesy of a marsh

A market report says that flour threatens to rise. Most housekeepers who are troubled with heavy bread will hall this tendency with delight.—[Burlington Free Press.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society coninded its twenty-seventh season last night with a conamme of which was as follows:

Ov "ture to "Egmont" Gluck
Scenes from "Aicesie" Gluck
Mrs. Hartderan Miss Groebl, Max Heinrich,
Chorus and Orchestra.
Symphony in D Minor, No. 4, op. 130. Schumann
Oberiory from "Misse des Moris" Berlios
Francisca, Frenca, op. 110. Rubinstein
Chorus from "Paradise Lost" Rubinstein
Chorus from "Paradise Lost" Rubinstein

The unfamiliar pieces in this scheme were the last three, which came after the intermission. In the first vigorous beauty which the past performances of the society have taught us to expect. The magnificent normal vigor of the overture to "Egmont" was augnented in this instance, however, by a doubling of the wood-wind choir, the effect being particularly inspiring. in the "Alceste" music, the straightforward manliness of Mr. Heinrich's singing, the loveliness of Mrs. Hartdegan's voice, the sonorous breadth of Miss Groebl's alto (these two heard in the exquisite concluding number orrowed by Gluck from his earlier opera, "Paris and Helen"), the fine quality and finish of the choir's work, and the dainty grace of the orchestra in the pizzicate interiodes of the old ballet music, united in a perform-

ance of great beauty.

A novelty in Brooklyn (though it had been heard here in connection with the entire mass at the Music Festival conducted by Dr. Damrosch in 1881) was the offertoryl from Berlioz's "Messe des Morts." The piece is a striking example of that daring which kept Berlios ever skirting either the sublime or the ridicalous. That the absolute musical beauty of this offertory ever put an audience into such a frenzy of enthusiasm as Berlioz repeatedly tells us it did, all who have learned to be suspicious of the Frenchman's extravagant protestations are privileged to doubt. Yet it is easy to imagine how the persistence with which he holds to his design of making the chorus accompany the orchestra, by chant-ing the text of the offertory to an unvarying melodic and rhythmical figure-A and B flat and a dotted quarter and eighth—with varying degrees of declamatory intensity, and his exceeding great ingenuity in developing a climax of feeling in the instrumental part, would gradually take hold of the imagination of attentive listeners and impress them deeply. Still one must get far from the atmosphere of conventional church music before one can see appropriateness in such a treatment of so solema and comprehensive a prayer as constitutes the offertory of the mass for the dead. The device seems to have had a fascination for the composer, for in the dramatic symphony, "Romeo and Juliet," (which was written after the Requiem) he resurs to it in the seems of Juliet's funeral, only in this instance the vocal phrase is monotonic and half-way through the number the instrum take it and the voices continue the fugue which the instruments had played till then. It is, nevertheless, deserved tribute to Berlioz's andacity that it must be said that the piece despite the singular treatment of the voices does not become monotonous, such a result being

voices does not become monotonous, such a result being prevented by the marveilously becatiful musical fabric which the instruments weave out of the unpromising lugue subject and with which they enwrap the vocal part. The beauty of tone in the chorus had a fine exemplification in the concluding bars of the piece where the composer, still adhering to the melodic figure of the vocal part, gives it out in augmentation in 10 major (the whole number being in D minor), and dividing the choir into six parts has the voices enter one after the other on the intervals of the common chord, and thus works up a transporting close with exceedingly simple means.

The heroic fantasia of Rubinstein was heard for the first time. It is, a work of large dimensions and one that provides surprise, delignt and disappointment in about equal proportions. Its descriptive title would have been unnecessary had the fantasia been restricted to one half its length and the same quantity of its material. The impression produced by a single hearing is that it is a piece of programme music in which a greater number of episodes are introduced than are suggested by the simple definition, "heroic." It contains a little of everything, dance music with the rhythm accentance by the highly a single hearing is that it is a piece of programme music in which a greater number of episodes are introduced than are suggested by the thicking of a taunbourine, a swelling hymn tune which might have been borrowed (if it was not) in Russia, a funeral march, some agitated passages with a melodic